WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Bayard on the Silver Bill.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

Executive Opposition to the Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

AN INDIAN POLICE FOR THE RESERVATIONS.

Important Measures Pending in Senate and House.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT:

THE DEBATE ON THE SILVER BILL-SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD-INTENTION OF THE SILVER MEN IN THE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1878.

Mr. Bayard held the Sonate to-day for more than two hours by a masterly, thorough and often eloquent discussion of the silver question. He showed the impossibility of maintaining the double standard white and exposed the attempt made to array labor against capital, and showed that to depreciate capital or render it insecure is a blow at labor it-self. He pointed out the fatal folly of al dishonesty, the loss to honest industry which loss of credit produces; in short he discussed the question in all its bearings frankly, with full knowldge and with the ability which was expected of him Mr. Bayard has an admirable record on currency tions. He has always been not only the consis ent but the courageous defender of a sound and hon-sat currency, and he did not hesitate some years ago to do what it was at the time thought by timid men would injure his chances of advancement by going to Georgia and there speaking for sound money and against inflation. It was an evidence of his power that the great audience which had just been excited by an flation speech not only listened to him, but ap-plauded him, and the speech groatly increased his popularity in Georgia, as it certainly added to the teem in which Mr. Bayard is held all over the country as a statesman of sound and wise views who has always the courage to state his convictions.

To-morrow Senators Eaton and Thurman are to speak, and both are expected to develop original views. The debate will close about Priday.

It is probable from the conversation of the sliver

leaders in the House that they mean, if they can, to prevent the Silver bill being debated when it comes pack from the Senate. They can count on but very few votes over two-thirds and evidently fear the effect of a debate.

THE INCOME TAX-SENTIMENT OF THE HOUSE AS INDICATED BY A TEST VOTE.

In the House Mr. MacMahon, of Ohio, offered a reso Intion instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report an income tax, but it failed for lack of two-thirds. The vote was in some respects singular. Of Maine: Blair of New Hampshire, and Warner, of Connecticut, republicans, and Landers, of Connecicut; Hewitt and Beebe, of New York, and Cutier, of Jersey, democrate, voted for it. Of Western and Southern members only the following:-Mesars. Tipton, Aldrich, Boyd, Henderson, Lathrop, Marsh of Illinois, Keifer, Garneld, Cox, Danford, Foster, Gardner, M. C. Kinley, Monroe, Neal and Townsond, of Ohio; Conger of Michigan, Bumphrey, and Williams of Wisconsin, Smalls of South Caro-lina, Bisbee of Florida, and Williams, of Oregon—all republicans—and Mesers. Springer of Illinois and Walker of Virginia—democrats—voted against it. Of the Ways and Means Committee, Mesers. Wood, Gar-field and Phelps voted against the income tax, and Messrs. Tucker, Gibson, Sayler, Robbins and Burchard for it, and Messrs. Banks, Kelley and Harris of Georgia, were absent. On this showing the committee bably a majority of one in favor of an incomtax, and, though the resolution did not get in, two thirds being required to suspend the rules, the large najority for it-165 to 69-will affect the committee

ANOTHER INFLATION MOVEMENT. Mr. Buckner will bring his bill to substitute Treaserally understood that the real object of this bill is to pave the way for a future attempt to get an unlimited issue of greenbacks. It is the entering wedge for a new inflation movement, and will be supported and opposed as such.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1878. AN INDIAN POLICE FORCE AT THE VARIOUS RESERVATIONS-BILL OF INDIAN COMMIS-

SIONER HAYT. Mr. Hays, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has prepared a bill to carry out his idea of organizing an Indian police force at the various reservations, to be composed of such Indians as are best adapted and most reliable on account of good character to everouse authority among their tribes and to assist in preserving law and order. An appropriation of \$75,000 will be asked to provide the means for making a beginning of this experiment. Commissioner Hayt has arranged a plan of details for carrying out his project which, after provision has been made for the clothing and pay of the new Indian police, contemplates the selection of one of the chiefs of a tribe of the greatest influence among his people, to whom will be delegated, in co-operation with the Indian Agent, the duty of selecting the most suitable of the various tribes as an organized police force to perform the required services of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing horse stealing and marauding generally. He thinks it will be advantageous to both the army and the Indians if they are remeved of their present relations to each other, and that the Indians will be better behaved when removed from the restraint and menace of their supervision by the army. Commusioner Hayt has submitted the bill to Secretary Schurz, and it will be offered in a tew days in the House where it is thought the project it covers will be favorably regarded as new departure in the management of Indian affairs. The plan was some time ago inauagency, in the Indian Territory, on a small scale, and has been found to work well on the reservation of the affiliated tribes. But its success needs a regular system and remuneration rather than a voluntary performance of police duties. The idea is borrowed from the treatment of the Sepoys and other Indians in the East by the British government. THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU-

PRESIDENT HAYES NOT FAVORABLE TO THE

A careful canvass of the Sepate at this time does not warrant the belief that a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department would be favorably considered, and it is understood that the President would not give it his approval until a more complete effort has been made under his administration to govern the Indian according to the peace policy which no has directed to be carried out. The old combination of contractors who have monopolized heretofore all the business of the Indian contracts and supplies, but who are now under surveillance and in some cases prosecution by Becrotary Schurz and his subordinates are believed to be working to get the conduct of Indian affairs transferred to the army where, under the new management for a time at least, notwithstanding the honest supervision which would be had, they could carry thei points so as to still parcel out the profits among themselves from the Indian appropriations as they have bitherto done.

MINISTER FOSTER AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION. United States Minister Foster, who is now in this gity, had a lengthy interview with the President this

afternoon with reference to Mexican matters and af-tairs on the Rio Grande border. It seems to be vary generally understood here that the State Department and the administration will be governed largely by the views of Minister Foster on questions regarding the recognition of President Diaz. This statement, hewever, is not authorized from any official source.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1978. IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

The following bills were introduced in the House

By Mr. Covert, of New York, providing for a revision of the Revised Statutes, whereby every private soldier, officer, marine or seaman that served ninety days in the United States Army during the recent rebellion, and who received honorable discharge, and has since remained loyal to the government, shall be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section, along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved and appropriated. The bill allows such homestead settler ten years after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his eathy and commence his settlement and improvement.

By Mr. Shellsy, of Alabama, authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a sommission, con-

By Mr. Southard, of Ohio, providing that on and after January, 1879, all outtoms duties may be paid in

legal tenders.

By Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, proposing an amendment to the constitution whereby the President and Vice President and Vice President may be elected by a direct vote of the people and providing for a second election for the two persons receiving the greatest number of votes if neither received a majority of all the votes cast in the first election.

By Mr. Sexton. of Indiana. providing that any re-

neither received a majority of all the votes dast in the first election.

By Mr. Sexton, of Indiana, providing that any receiver or other person operating, running or controlling any railroad or ether corporation in any of the States of the Union, given by any of the court of the United States, shall be amenable to the process and judgment of the court of the several States through which said railroad is being run and operated, or in which said other corporation may be doing business, for any act done or inability incurred subsequent to the order decreaing the appointment of a receiver

By Mr. Gunter, of Arkansas—Investing certain Indians with citizenship. It provides that all persons who are by blood and descent Indians and citizens or members of the nations and tribes of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chocsaw and Chickasaw, including sil Delawares, Shawness and Kickappes resident in said nations, the Shawnees, Senecas and Tuapaws, Ottawas, Weas, Peorias, Wyandottes and Caddos, resident in what is known as the Indian Territory, and any Indians of other tribes living with and recognized as members of said nations, shall be recognized as United States citizens.

By Mr. Milla, of Texas—Providing that hereafter all bonds which may be soid by the Secretary of the Tressury shall be made payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver or other legal tenders at the option of the government.

in gold, silver or other legal tenders at the option of the government.

By Mr. Cumnings, of Iowa, proposing the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. It extends to said Court jurisdiction to hear and determine all private claims against the government except such as may arise from or grow out of loss or damage resulting from the late civil war, which may be referred to the y Congress.

The bill introduced in the Senste to-day by Mr. Spencer proposes to incorporate David S. Draner, of

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Spencer proposes to incorporate David S. Draper, of Connecticut; John B. Brush and Lyman Elmore, ot New York; J. J. Nosh, of Tennessee; W. A. Loveland and John Tuck, of Colorado; T. L. Rimbell and S. H. Clark, of Nebraska; C. A. Broadwater, of Montana; Amasa R. Converse, of Wyoming, and others as a body politic, under the title of the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$35,000,000, to construct and operate railroad and telegraph lines from Cneyenne via Fort Laramie to Deadwood, and from Fort Laramie via the Yellowstone to Helena, M. T., and thence to the Pacific Ocean on the coast of Washington Territory. The bill grants the right of way and the use of timber and other materials from the public lands; also the right to issue mortgage bonds to the extent of \$25,000 per mile secured by property of the company, and exempts its property from any and all taxation for ten years after the completion of the line. The work of construction is to be commonced within one year and prosecuted at the rate of fifty miles per year until the main line reaches Helena. Authority is given to consolidate or make arrangements with other railroad companies.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF BREAKING UP THE WHISKEY RING.

an official letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, savs :-

Revenue, says:—

In reviewing the work of this district for the past calendar year, 1877, Lam gratified to observe, as one of the results of breaking up the whiskey ring, that while the tax collected on spirits from its distilleries in 1874 was \$1,553,516 30, the amount collected in 1877 from three of the same distilleries is \$1,883,481 50. Even allowing for the difference of twenty cents in the rate of tax these figures demonstrate the increased efficiency of the service and the wisdom of the present system of collections on spirits. Our collections on spirits for the month just passed (January) is \$212,227 50—more than \$20,000 in excess of any month since the resumption of operations in 1876. In January, 1874, the collections were \$121,037 30. As these lacts may not, be called to your attention I have taken the liberty of mentioning them as a cause of congratulation, not to myself particularly, but to all connected with the service.

THE MASSACHUSETIS CONTESTED SEAT.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections, baving charge of the Massachusetts contested election case of Dean vs. Field, the sitting member, made their reports to-day to the full committee, which are in favor of retaining Mr. Field in his seat. The sub-committee was divided as follows:-Messre Candler (dem.), of Ga., and Hiscock (rep.), of N. Y., in favor o' Mr. Field, and Mr. Springer, of lilinois, in favor d Dean, the democratic contestant. After hearing the reports of the sub-committee the committee adjoirned until Wednesday next, when they will further consider the matter, THE NORTHERS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL AGREED

UPON IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Railroad extendithe time for its completion ten years taking away suci portion of land as was heretofore embraced in the appropriation for the construction of the road froe Pendant d'Oreille to Paget Sound, RESISTENCE TO THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day re erved the folloting telegram from Collector Booth under date of Motgomery, Als., February 4:-My deputies nd doputy United States marshals have mot with amed resistance on the part of flictidistillers in overowering numbers in Winston county and are consequently unable to enforce the revenue laws in that section.

The Commissioner in reply telegraphed the Collector to employ twent additional men and act with prompt-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1878. The morning bur baving expired the Senate resumed consideraon of the Silver bill, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, sumitted the following amendment:

And the Secretar of the Treasury is directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase, from time teline, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less the \$3,000,000 per month, and as much more as can be coind at the minus of the United States, and cause the sames be coined into such dollars; and any gain or seizmiors; arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and pd into the Treasury as provided under the states of the United States, that whenever the larket price of silver bullion is such that it cannot be pchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, as herein provide, at less than par with legal tender notes of the United States who is the Onlie States, he shall give to the public notice of that fact, at then any cutzen of the United States who is the owner offiver bullion may deposit the same at any United States image mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars folia benetit upon the same terms and conditions as gold uillon is deposited for coinage under existing laws. of Kentucky, sumitted the following amendment:

existing laws.

Sixty Daily 2.— He iterther enacted. That hereafter all the sixty Daily deliars, userer deliars and ten cent pieces comed at the minute the United States shall contain the tenth of the Contain the minute of the Contain RECH OF MR. BECK.

Mr. BECK, aftersplaining his amendment, said he did not want any reign government or the citizen of any foreign governent to have dealings with our mints. He though he government should deal with its own citizens, and en any complications which might arise would be aing ourselves. He preposed that all the half dolls, quarter dollars and dimes of the United State should have the same relative value of silver s the dollars of the United States. He argd that the subsidiary silver coin was issued tredeem the fractional currency. which currency wid have been redeemable in gold on the 1st of Jaury next. The Secretary of the Treasury had withiwn the fractional paper currency which was fast beging as good as gold, and issued therefor this silvenrency, debased between seven and eight per centelow the silver dollar of 41214 grains. He saw neason why the subsidiary silver coin should not beide as good as any other money.

Mr. Morris, ofermont, said he was learning

comething new every day. He was glad the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) had made such progress in denunciation of a debased coin, and he (Mr. Morrill) hoped soon to have that Senator acting with

Mornil) hoped soon to have that Senator acting with him against issuing a debased sliver dollar. It was well known that the fractional currency was replaced by sliver because it was becoming so raged and worn out that it could not be used and no appropriation could be procured to print new currency. No country issued its subsidiary coin for its full value, and he did not think the United States should do so.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., then took the floor and spoke in opposition to the Silver oil. He said a careful, prolonged and conscientious examination of the matter now before the Senate had confirmed his belief that the passage of such a measure would lead the American people to stil greater disaster than they had yet experienced in their financial policy. He fully appreciated the present distress of the people of this condity and he was surtous to atrain every nerve to secure rehef for them, but he must oppose all measures like this, which would only revive and expand the very evils from which the people now sought relief. There were no troubles as serious as those which accompanied a faire system of money. He spoke at some length in favor of a stable currency and said we should have a currency which would circulate everywhere and maintain a fixed value everywhere. He nott referred to competition in trade, and said the United States was the garden and granary of the world. How should we dispose of the great surplus, and how should we compete for control of the markets of the werld without a fixed and stable currency?

Me next referred to the Legal Tender Act of 1802, and said he hespect that the great mishake of insuing money of no intrinsic value and intisting that it should be a regal tender for all debts would not be reposated. Our government had been called one of imitted powers, but he knew of no act of more unlimited power than that of 1802. He held that the auferings in this land to day were caused by that terrible departure from wisdom in finance. How could money of no intrinsic value compete with money having intrinsic value? Acts of Congress making things of no value legal tender were but shut and contrivances which in the ware the third and contrivances which in the variety of the shut of the present agitation caused by this silver discussion the minimum gold coins of our country would have begun to make their appearance, and so all doubts as to fluctuation would have ended. This present bill proposed to coin silver dollars of a standard nun-tenths fine, weighing 412% grains each, and to call them units of value, or dollars, in the American currency, and to make them unimited legal tenders for all debts. This has called in debate a restoration of the silver dollar, the deliar of our fathers; and yes it seemed to him that the grave consequences of such an act could not be comprehended or it would not be so unhesitatingly urged. He then referred to the action of Englind, Germany and other European countries in regard to the adoption of the silver-gold standard, and read a recently published despatch in regard to France suspending the counage of silver.

Mr. Matrinswa, (rep.) of Olio—The vote in the French Assembly was to restrain the counage of silver. Mr. Matrinswa, (rep.) of Olio—The vote in the French Assembly was to restrain the counage of silver. Mr. Matrinswa, clean by a grain of the decline of the decline of the decline of the cause of the decline in the price of silver. Mr. Matrinswa, clean, of the cause of the trade dollar, continuing his agruence, he referred to the another to country. He claimed that the

greatest apprehensions of the result of its passage would be the return from Europe for sale in the United States of a large number of our bonds now held abroad. This would lower them in price. Reason as we might about our right to pay the bonds in silver, the verdict of the commercial world would be that our creditors were treated unjustly by such payment. He had heard capital denounced during this debate, but it was unjust to do so. What was capital but the result of labor. The institutions of our country offered no impediment to the poor man or poor man's son rising to place, influence and wealth, and nowhere was that fact illustrated more than in this Senate. How many men holding seats here had triumphed over adverse circumstances and risen to wealth and influence on account of our American institutions. There was not an apprentice in the country who did not hope to become an employer, and not an employer who was not seeking to better his condition. The man who overvalued money might be unwise, but the man who undervalued it certainly was not wiser.

CON IN THE COUNTRY.

man who overvalued money might be unwise, but the man who undervalued it certainly was not wiser.

COIN IN THE COUNTRY.

On the lst of February of the present year the whole amount of gold coin and bullion in the country was \$157,000,000, the whole amount of silver coin and bullion was \$50,000,000. The total product of gold and silver of this country annually was about \$90,000,000. The total product of gold and silver of this country annually was about \$90,000,000, \$50,000,000 gold and \$40,000,000 gilver. Upon what basis was it supposed that we could resume speciopayment better with \$50,000,000 in silver than with nearly four times that amount in gold? He favored the ameridment of the Finance Committee proposing an international conference to fix the ratio of value between gold and silver and said, in his judgment, it should be done at once; not an hour or a day should be lost. He was willing to see coined freely the dollar of \$412\frac{1}{2}\$ grains, provided it should not be used to disturb our measure of value. He was willing to make it a legal tender to a limited extent, but to do otherwise meant national bankruptcy and nothing else.

Mr. EATON, (dem.) of Connecticut, then took the floor, but before commencing his remarks yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the Scante, at ten minutes past lour P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1878. Mr. Sixgleron, (dem.) of Miss., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It was made a special order for the 12th of February.

It appropriates \$1,034,935, as against \$1,138.374 appropriated last year. It reduces the salaries of the linisters to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia from \$17,500 to \$15,000; of those to Spain Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from \$12,000 to \$10,000; of those to Chili and Peru from \$10,000 to \$8,000; drops the missions to Belgium and the Netherlands, and provides for a mission to the United States of Colombia; provides for a Minister Resident and Consul General at Bolivia, with a salary of \$5,000; reduces the salary of the Minister Resident and Consul General at Hayti from \$7,500 to \$5,000; of the same office at Liberia from \$4,000 to \$2,500; drops the offices of Chargé d'Affaires at Denmark, Greece and Switzerland, and of Secretary of Legation at Brazil; appropriates \$80,000 for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all missions abroad; reduces the salary of the Consul General at Cairo from \$4,000 to \$3,000; of those at London, Paris, Havana and Rio Jamero from \$6,000 to \$5,000; of the Consul General at Methourne from \$4,500 to \$4,000; of the Consul General at Methourne from \$4,500 to \$5,000; of the Consul General at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinopile from \$3,000 to \$2,500, and of the Consuls General at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinopile from \$3,000 to \$2,500, and of the Consuls General at Vienna, Frankfort, Rome and Constantinopile from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

Mr. MacMahox, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions recting that, in the present condition of public distress, it is important that the wealthy of the country shall bear a lair proportion of the burdens of taxation, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a brill at the carliest practicable moment imposing a graduated tax on the excess of incomes above a reasonable minimum to be fixed by law. Defeated—yeas 105, nays 85; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.—Hessra Buronard, Cannon, Darrail, Fort, Hale, Rubbell, Hunter, Jorgensen, Page, Price, Powers, Kainey, Sampson, Strait and Van Vorhes; and the following democrats in the negative:—Messra Bridges, Cox of New York, Eckhoff, Hardenbergh, Maish, Phelpe, Springer, Swann, Waiker, Willis of New York and Wo \$12,000 to \$10,000; of those to Chili and Peru from

in the affidavits of Coryell and Duffy, and carnestly requesting an investigation on the part of the House. The affidavit was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

The House then, at half-past three o'clock, ad-

SITTING BULL.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO GIVE THE SIOUX CHIEF A WARM BECEPTION-ENLIST-MENT OF THE CROWS.

The various reports that have reached the government with reference to the whereabouts of Sitting Bull and his band have not been disregarded at the War Department. There is a settled determination to make thorough war upon that party whenever and wherever tound in our dominions. Permission has been asked of the Indian Bureau by the military seen asked of the indian fureau by the ministry authorities to colist the Crows against the hostile Sioux. The Crows, it is well known, are old enemies of the Sioux tribes, and have been for a long series of years friendly to this government. The Indian Office has acceded to the request from the Secretary of War. If there is any danger of Sitting Boil crossing into United States territory recruiting the Crows will commence immediately.

PLANETS DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1878. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that the Director of the Paris Observatory anounces the discovery by M. Prenotia, at Toulouse on the 29th of January, 1878, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in 8 nours 43 minutes right ascension, 18

degrees 19 minutes north declination; position February 3, 8.38, plus 18.39.

Professor Henry reports that Professor C. H. Peters, at Clinton, N. Y., announces the discovery by him at Clinton, N. Y., on the 4th of February, 1878, of a planet of the tenth magnitude, in 10 hours 1 minute right ascension, 11 degrees 30 minutes north declination, with a strong motion north.

BOSTON AND THE WEST.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A BAILWAY LINE THAT CAN CARBY FREIGHT TO COMPETE WITH NEW

The latest movement by Boston merchants to utilize the Hoosac Tunnel as a connecting link between the Eastern and Western systems of railroads is made shippers and receivers of Western products of a petion for signatures praying the Boston and Albany road to make a direct connection with the big hole in the Hoosac Mountain and then connect directly with the Mohawk Valley and the roads running west through New York and Pennsylvania to Chicago and other commercial centres that are in ton. The first request of these gentlemen is that the Springfield to Boston. This is so reasonable that it has been a wonder for a number of years why the change has not been made long ago. Two reasons are given for the request made to utilize the tunnel. The first is that the road would save some forty miles stance, and would gain largely in the matter of grade. The petitioners claim that the grades west of the Connecticut River for eastern bound trains are very heavy, and that therefore the through carrying business of the line is at a disadvantage as compared with other trunk lines. The second reason is that Massachusetts has already spent \$18,000,000 in constructing the tunnel, and that to maintain this and pay the vast expense in interest and principal of the debt the Boston and Albany corporation, one of the heaviest taxpayers of the State, is annually compelled to expend a large sum of money from which it derives no benefit whatever, but, on the contrary, aids in maintaining a rival line. About seventy miles west of this city, according to a recent survey, the Boston and Albany could branch off toward the north and by a short piece of road connect directly with the system of roads running into the tunnel and secure a through line direct to the West forty miles shorter than that by Springfield and Schenectady and over a much lighter grade. The distance from Boston to Schenectady by the present route is 200 miles, and by the dunnel it would be just 160. Now, the object of course is to utilize the tunnel and at the came time to make the competition with New York on through carrying business sharper.

There is another scheme at the bottom of the movement which is deserving of notice, and that is the development of the South Boston flats, something which the State has for four or five years undeavored to promote. Large outlars have been already made in filling up a vast area of land along the Western products to Europe. The preperty ewaed by the Boston and Albany road in East Boston squeen to the whateves of the Cultard line is considered by merchants too much out of the way for rapid loading and with other trunk lines. The second reason is that

the Boston and Albany road in East Boston adjacent to the wharves of the Cuzard line is considered by merchants too much out of the way for rapid loading and discharging of freight, besides being inadequate to the demands of a first class foreign traffic. To reach the present elevators of the line a sort of union railroad, open to all roads that have their depots in Boston, has to be used. It is out of the regular track of the main line and is so often choked with cars that great delay is experienced in landing freight at the wharves. This could be avoided if the South Boston depot were built, as a direct ine could be established without any serious trouble or expense.

DISAPTRAING COMMERCE.

The shipping business of Boston has been falling away gradually for the past four years, and our merchants have seen the Cunard ships slowly but surely diverted to New York. How to check this downward tendency has been a vexed question. A few years ago an effort was made to interest Boston capital in a New and independent line to the West to compete with the Boston and Albany. The plan was to open the Boston, Hartford and Erie, in which the State had sunk \$2,000,000, and by building a short spur of about twenty-six miles from a point of the Boston and Albany and the corporators of the Hoosac Tunnel, Failing to succeed in competing with the Albany line the same men now want to use that road for the furtherance of their schemes against the New York and Baltimore connections with the Western apport, partly owing to the militariest of the Boston and Albany and the corporators of the Hoosac Tunnel, Failing to succeed in competing with the New York and Baltimore connections with the Western apport, partly owing to the militariest of the state of the forth of the furtherance of their schemes against the New York and Baltimore connections with the Western apport of the Boston a

BURNED TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Norrolk, Va., Feb. 4, 1878.

A most distressing and painful death from fire hop-

pened on the Princess Aun road, a few miles from this city, late yesterday afternoon. A butcher, in passing the residence of W. A. Harrison, heard the most heartrending acreams proceeding from within, He promptly rushed into the house and saw Mrs. Harrison rolling on the floor in a perfect mass of flame, all her clothing being in a blaze. Without delay he all her clothing being in a blaze. Without delay he succeeded in wrapping the unfortunate woman in a bianket and piece of carpet and extinguished the flames. The sight was horrioly sickening. The body, limbs, neck and face presented a continuous surface of scorched and terribly ollistered flesh. Surgeons were speedily summonoed, and everything that skill could suggest for her relief was applied. The flames had done their fatal work, however, and in a very short time death relieved her of her terribly agonizing torture, as she never spoke after being discovered on fire. No explanation was had of how the sad affair happened.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4, 1878. A largely attended mass meeting of workingmen and trade unions was held here yesterday at the cal of the Knights of St. Crispin. Speeches were made expressing indignation at the action of the shoe manu cturers of Lynn, Mass., toward their employes, Resolutions were adopted stating that "while we re cognize the right of manufacturers to offer such terms cognize the right of manufacturers to oder such terms as justice and a regard for their own interests may require, we also assert and shall insist on the rights of the workingmen of Lynn, Mass., to belong to and maintain any organization which is their judgment is wise and proper, and any attempt at interference with such right is in direct violation of the declaration of our forelathers, which we are bound to maintain. This greeting is extended to all honest toilers."

THE KELSEY LIBEL SUITS.

NEWTON, N. J., Feb. 4, 1878. An adjourned session of the Sussex County Court of Oyer and Terminer was begun at Newton, N. J., to-day, Judge Dalrymple presiding. Lewis Cochran. prosecutor of the pleas, moved to take up the indictment against Frank F. Patterson, of the Newark Courier, for libel upon Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of State and commissioner of insurance. A jury hes; and the following democrats in the negative:—
Mesers. Bridges, Cox of New York, Eickhoff, Hardenbergh, Maish, Phelps, Springer, Swann, Waiker, Wilis of New York and Wood.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DOORKEZPER POLK.

MIT. ELLSWORTH, (rep.) of Mich., referring to the position which he took isst Friday in the matter of the
charges against the Doorkeeper, presented an affiliavit
from the Doorkeeper denying as utterly without foundation the Charges against his official integrity made. THE STATE CAPITAL.

Concurrent Resolutions to Make the Canals Absolutely Free.

PROVIDING FOR THE DEBT.

Measures to Improve the Management of the Great Water Routes.

FAVORITISM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Dr. l. L. Hayes, chairman of the Canal Committee of the Assembly, introduced in that body to-night the following important concurrent resolutions, intended to assembly the constitutional provisions in regard to the casals and make the Eric and other casals abso-

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section 3, of article 7, of the constitution, be amended so as to read

AS Ioliows:-- Section 3. The first and second sections of the

as follows:

SECTION 3. The first and second sections of this article having been fully complied with no tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons and properly transported on the State canals, but all boats navigating the canals, and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals.

The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the payment of the expenses of the superintenence and repeirs of the canals.

The canal debt contracted under the section bereby amended, which, on the lat day of October, 1877, amounted to \$9.014,290, shall continue to be known as the "canal debt, under article 7, section 3 of the constitution," and the sinking fund applicable to the payment thereof, together with contributions to be made thereto, shall continue to be known as the "canal debt sunking fund, under article 7, section 3 of the constitution." and the principal and the interest of said debt shall be met as provided in the 5th section of this article.

All courtagis for work or materials on any canal

of said debt shall be met as provided in the 5th section of this article.

All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price with adequate security for their performance.

No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor, but if from any uniorseen cause the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive the Canal Board may upon the application of the contractor cancel such contract.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section 5, of article 7, of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:—

follows:- Section 5. There shall annually be imposed and levied a tax which shall be sufficient to pay the in-terest and extinguish the principal of the canal debt, mentioned in the third section of this article, as the same shall become due and payable, and the proceeds of such tax snall in each fiscal year be appropriated and set apart for the snoking fund constituted for the payment of the principal and the interest of the aforesaid debt.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section 6 of article 7 of the constitution be amended so as to

of article T of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows:—
SECTION 6. The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Eric Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champini Canal or the Cayuga and seneca Canal, but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever.

All lunds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other susposition of any canal shall be applied in payment of the canal debt mentioned in the third section of this article.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendments be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity with section 1, article 13, of the constitution they be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The following additional provision, embodied in the

The following additional provision, embodied in the esolutions, has been so debated in the committee that it appears that it will have but slight opportunity to

pass:—
But the Legislature may, in its discretion, impose for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st day of October, 1881, a State tax on each dollar of the valuation of the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation for that year sufficient, with the accumulations of the sinking lund applicable thereto, to pay in full both the principal and interest of the canal debt, before mentioned, and the proceeds of such tax shall be appropriated and set apart for the stuking fund constituted for the payment of the principal and in the interest of said debt. In the event of such tax discounting a levying and assessment of such tax, make such provision for the retirement of the canal debt as it shall deem equitable and just to the creditors of the State.

Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Laid over and ordered to be printed.

TO ABOLISH DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT. Two important bills were introduced by Mr. Alvord, both relating to the altered conditions of the canals inder a general superintendent of public works. One to abolish the office of Division Superintendent and

ishos the offices named and provides that all property in possession of the Division Engineer shall be put in the custody of the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, and that whenever, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works an engineering force may be necessary anywhere upon the canois, he may make his requisition upon the State Engineer, who shall thereupon detail and assign for such work such ouglineering force as may be necessary, and when the Superintendent thinks such force can dispensed with he may dismiss it, notifying the State Engineer.

THE WEIGHMASTER'S OFFICE. The other was to reduce the number of canal colectors and abolish the office of Weighmaster, as fol-

Also a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment of collectors of canai toils, and to abolish the office of Weighmaster. It provides that the Canal Board shall appoint collectors of canai toils, who shall hole office for one year, but may be removed by said Board at any time; provided, however, that such Board shall only appoint the following:—One each at Buffalo, Tonawanda, Rochester, Montezums, Syracuse, Rome, West froy, Whitenail, Waterford, Oswego and Booroville; and the said Board may assign to Buffalo and West Troy each so many clerks as in their judgment may be necessary; to Syracuse, Oswego and Whitehall two each; to all the other offices one cach; and the said Board may appoint three inspectors at Buffalo, two each at Albany, West Troy and Oswego; one each at Whitehall, Fort Edward, Ultca, Genera, Lockport, Tonawanda and Syracuse; and they may appoint one boat inspector at Hedina. The saiaries of boat inspectors shall not exceed \$500 each. The offices of weignmaster and assistant weighmaster are abolished. The Canail Board is to prescribe rules to govern all these officers.

A hill introduced by Mr. Cosad seeks to terminate the publication of the colonial history of the State. tue last volume of which cost some \$12,000 after it was supposed that the publication had been properly completed with its tenth volume some years ago.

MORE EXCISE.

A new Excise bill was introduced by Mr. Berrigan to-night, and a shower of excise petitions descended into the Chamber. Mr. Berrigan's bill requires all vessels, barrels, bogsheads, &c., containing ale. liquors, &c., to be legibly branded with their capacity. Hogsheads shall contain sixty-three standard gallons; a parrel shall be one-half of a hogshead and contain thirty-one gallons. All of the vessels shall be PUBLIC SCHOOL RELATIONSHIPS.

Sepator Sessions introduced a bill to make the rule in regard to hiring teachers in union schools made applicable to district schools. The law of 1864 declares that no trustee of a union school shall appoint as teacher any person within two degrees of kin.

NEW JERSEY'S CAPITAL.

CONTEST BETWEEN GOVERNOR M'CLELLAN AND SENATORS OVER THE NOMINATIONS FOR JUDGES-THE MOTT INVESTIGATION-UNSEAT-ING REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD,] TRENTON, Feb. 4, 1878. Both houses of the Legislature met to-night at eight

o'clock. A large number of lobbyists and outsiders were in attendance and there was unusual animation. Senators Hendrickson and Pidcock have not come to amicable terms with the Governor yet over the judicial nomination in Hunterdon and Monmouth counties. The war is still waged between them, and Hendrickson has additional proof to-night from his constituents that the nomination of John L. Wheeler as Judge for Monmouth is unpopular because he is young, inexperienced and not a worker for the democratic party. Pidcock is still bitterly opposed to the confirparty. Pidcock is still bitterly opposed to the confirmation of Jones in Hunterdon county, and it is said that he will bargain with the republicans that if they help to deteat Jones he (Pidcock) will vote against all the redistricting measures introduced. Pidcock says ex-Congressman John T. Bird has made the nomination through McClellan, and now it is believed the tight lies between Pidcock and Bird, McClellan having but little knowledge as to Jones' qualifications. An executive

session will be held Wednesday, when stormy soccess are expected.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MOTT.

The Committee on the State Prison investigation will commence work to-morrow. Mr. Malone, a member of the committee, says he is in layor of conducting it with open doors, and shall advocate that plan. He wants the fullest and most searching inquiry made, and he will be content with nothing less. The public ciamor for this, and it is expected the investigation will be conducted openly.

The Kel-ey-listite investigation committee continus holding their sessions with closed doors, and considerable disatisfaction exists in consequence. Another week will elapse before a report will be ready.

The Committee on Elections will probably report to-morrow in the following cases:—Marsh vs. Philip, Third district, Essex county, in favor of McDonald, Second district, Hudson county, in favor of McDonald, democrat, the sitting member; Salmon vs. Cooper, Morris county, in favor of contestant, Salmon, democrat, and unscating Cooper, republican.

Some of the democratic measures for redistricting counties in the State for party purposes were passed to a second reading to-numb in the Heuse, not, now-ever, without strong opposition from the republicans. The democrats are determined to carry their measure through at all hazards.

through at all hazards.

BULL-DOVING DEMOCRATS.

Gomer's bill, providing for the redistricting of the wards in Newark, so as to give the democrats control of the City Council and Board of Education, passed the House by 34 to 25, by a strict party vote, alter futile opposition from the republicans.

LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

CONTINUATION OF THE ANDERSON THIAL-TES-TIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE-INTERESTING STATEMENT OF A CLEEK OF THE BOARD. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1878.

The Anderson trial was resumed to-day. Mr. D. Davis, chief clerk of the Returning Board was cross-examined. The testimony elicited was con-tradictory of statements made by Mr. Pellitier.

William H. Greene, a leading colored ward politicis and clerk of the Returning Board, testified that the Board, when a inbulated statement of the electoral vote was brought into the secret session by him, did not ask for parish returns to compare them with state-ments; members signed the statement and returned it

to the chief clerk to copy.

Witness is now employed in Wella' department at the Custom House.

PROMISE OF REWARD.

Greene was asked if there was not a promise made to him when he was called to Washington as a witness. He said there was, but refused to tell about it; was frequently interviewed by the Secretary of the Democratic Committee, who attempted to induce him to tell what he knew in Washington; also to make certain copies from the abstract minute book of the Returning Beard; he was promised the Assessorship of the Third district if he compiled with the Secretary's wishes; he was told as confidential dinner given by the Secretary that Gowernor Palmer had a good opinion of him (witness), and would like to see him doing well; witness leared a trap was being set for him and answered the questions carefully; they were presented to him is writing. ness. He said there was but refused to tell about it.

writing.
Several other clerks testified, but nothing new os startling was developed.
Mr. Greene, when recalled, said the promise made to him in Washington did not come from the Returning Board. He said he received a letter from the Secretary of the Democratic Committee, which had \$24 englosed.

retary of the Democratic Committee, which had \$22 enclosed.

WHO MADE THE PROMISE.

At the evening session of the Court Mr. Greene was cross-examined at length by the Attorney General. He would not tell who promised him the assessor ship, but when threatened with punishment for contempt named Mr. Edward Harris, secretary of Governor Palmer, and his committee.

Mr. Powers, passenger agent for Cassidy's Hotel, testified that a package deposited at his office by the Supervisor of Moorchouse parish, containing the returns of that parish, addressed to the Secretary of State, was, with his consent, taken to the Democratic Central Committee rooms, and in his presence the seels were broken, the figures copied and the package sealed again and returned to him; witness did not know who informed the defence of this; be thought everything was right in politics.

The defence closed.

The defence closed.

REMUTTING EVIDENCE.

The rebutting testimony on the part of the State brought out by Mr. Harris stated that Greene offered himself as a patriotic Louisianian to tell about all the frauds committed by the Returning Board; Greene said he had committed some frauds himself and was aware of all the frauous committed by the Returning Board in 1874; Greene went decidedly back on him and Governor Paimer sfor they had taken him to Washington; was anxious to get the minute book of the Returning Board, which Greene said he had kept as personal property, but did not get it. He rebutted several statements of Greene, after which an adjournment was taken for the day.

The evidence will be closed about noon to-morrow and the arguments commenced, during which the Judge will write out his charge.

ARRIVAL OF J. MADISON WELLS IN NEW OR-LEANS-HIS BAIL FIXED AT TWENTY THOU-NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1878.

Ex-Governor Wells was brought to this city by the morning train on the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad. A carriage was in waiting at the Claybourne street intersection to avoid the crowd which had gathered at the Canal Street Depot. Mr. Wells was Resident Engineer, as follows:

To abolish the offices of Division, Resident and Assistant Engineer on the Canais of the State. It abolishes the offices named and provides that all property labors the offices named and provides that all property

Ex-Governor Wells is improving. His bonds are fixed at \$20,000, and the Sheriff authorized to accept them if good and solid bondsmen are offered. Up to this hour (ten P. M.) the bonds have not been given, and Wells is still in prison.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS REGARDING THE IN-DICEMENT OF THE VISITING STATESMEN DE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1878. The rumors published in Northern and Western papers relative to the indictment of Garfield, Sherman and Matthews by the New Orleans Grand Jury are entirely sensational. There has been nothing developed in the trial, nor, as far as your correspondent has been able to ascernain after the closest inquiry, has there been able to ascernain after the closest inquiry, has there been anything brought before the jury relative to such matter, nor will there be. It is believed by the highest democratic authority that the rumors were sent in the interest of the Returning Board to influence the administration in their layor.

NEW YORK COLLEGE.

FRENCH CITIZENS PROTEST AGAINST ITS ABO-

LITION-SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS. The French speaking citizens of this city held a meeting last night at No. 71 Fourth street, Citizen P. Boisset in the chair. The attendance was not very large. The object of the meeting was to take action upon the proposition for the abolition of the free College of the City of New York, which is now being agitated. Mr. Larrieu T. Millot, the secretary, read the call for the meeting. and also an address in which he condemned the in tended alteration of the law relating to the New York College, showed how necessary it was and the great advantage which the course of study therein pursued advantage which the course of study therein pursued confers alike upon the sons of rich and poor. Mr. Pottier read a paper in which he took substantially the same ground as the speaker who preceded him did. Mr. Finnel said it is the right of the people to support institutions like the New York College, and they must energetically resist any attempt that might be made upon it. The consistion against the education of the people is to be found in a dangerous combination of brate force represented by oligarchy, aristocracy and monarchy, the three great enemies to man's progress. At this point the speaker advocated a pure system of social democracy, or what is known as socialism.

ism.
Saveral other speakers followed, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Ine French speaking portion of the American citizens of New York in mass meeting assembled on the 4th of February, 1878, have adopt u the following:—

Considering that a project of law has been presented to the Legislature demanding the abolition of the free College of the city of New York.

Considering that in his last Message but one Governor Robinson has demanded a reduction in the cost of primary education, which shows a disposition on the part of our governors to acridge the system of popular education.

Considering that the level of the people is in direct ratio to the level of their education, which is a vital consideration for all society; that according to the degree and the kind or education which the child receives the man becomes more or less useful to his country and to humanity; therefore.

therefore.

Resolved, That the public College of the City of New York be maintained. York to maintained.

Resolved, finat it be organized in such manner as may be thought best to make it accessible to all, even to the poorest.

Resolved, That the Legislature shall adopt a proposition of amendment to the ninth article of the constitution of the State of New York, as referred to the Seastorial Committee on Letterstrainer, the state of the State of New York, as referred to the Seastorial Committee on Letterstrainer, the state of the State of New York, as referred to the Seastorial Committee on Letterstrainer, the state of the State of Insuring the involability and universality of primary education, and guaranteeing to the public schools of the State the full amount of the funds anoted to them.

Several lists for signature were kept at the door and signed by the members of the meeting.

NEW YORK FREE TRADE CLUB.

Judge Donohue yesterday approved of the articles of incorporation of the New York Free Trade Club The object of the club is stated to be the "Study of Economic Subjects and the Diffusion of Information as to Such Subjects. Mr. Everett P. Wheeler and eleven others are named as the trustees.